

Pages Missing

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

KINGSTON, CANADA, APRIL 12th, 1888.

No. 9.

Queen's College Journal

Published in TWELVE NUMBERS during the session by the
ALMA MATER SOCIETY of Queen's University.

STAFF:

EDWARD RYAN, B.A., - *Managing Editor.*
ADAM SHORTT, M.A., - *Editor.*

EDITING COMMITTEE:

W. S. MORDEN.	A. G. HAY.
ORR BENNETT, B.A.	W. J. PATTERSON.
D. STRACHAN.	H. LAVELL.
E. S. GRIFFIN.	J. MUIRHEAD.

JAMES A. MINNES, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

TERMS—Per Session, \$1.00; Single Numbers, 10 Cents.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the
Managing Editor. Business letters to the Secretary-
Treasurer, Drawer 1104, Kingston, Ont.

The Managing Editor must be acquainted with the
name of the author of any article.

Subscribers will greatly oblige by promptly sending
notice of any change in address.

THE advertisement which appears in our
columns for two additional Professors
to fill the two new chairs that have been es-
tablished as one of the first fruits of the
Jubilee Fund is sure to call out numerous
applications. It is to appear also in the
Academy and the *Scotsman*. Queen's must
get the best men that are to be had. It is
true that the salary offered, to begin with,
is only \$2,000, but that will go quite as far
in Kingston as \$2,500 in Toronto, and that
is all that Toronto offers for its one new
chair.

In some institutions, sectarian preferences
determine the choice of the patrons; in
others, political or party exigencies; in
others, individual favoritism. None of these
baleful motives, we are well assured, will in-

fluence the men who are interested in this
important matter with the honor of Queen's.
Let us have the best men, whether they are
English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, American or
Canadian. Queen's does not boast of being
"provincial." Like every true University
she is cosmopolitan.

WE have very great pleasure in ack-
nowledging another important dona-
tion to our Library, from Miss MacAuley, of
King street—some five hundred volumes of
valuable works, including some on the early
history of Canada, and handsome editions of
the works of Bacon, Locke, Swift, Sterne,
and the early novelists Richardson, Fielding
and Smollett; also the chronicles of Monstre-
let and of Phillip de Comines, with Claren-
don's Histories and the Harleian Miscellany
and a complete set of the Annual Register.
We thank Miss MacAuley for this kind re-
membrance of us, and we trust that her ex-
ample may be followed by others.

We would be much obliged if any of our
friends would send us any works on the
early history of Canada, or of the United
States, or the English Chronicles of Hol-
lingshed or of Hall, or the works of the early
English Text or the Camden Society. We
find that the French, German and Italian
collections of Annals can be procured
through Brockhaus of Leipsic for the sums
mentioned in a previous number of the
JOURNAL. Will any kind friend contribute
the funds to purchase any one of the collec-
tions, or aid us in any way? The Registrar,
Dr. Bell, will, we are sure, acknowledge
with thanks any contribution.

THE Province has done much for the University of Toronto and has a right to expect something in return. A home was erected for it, which, though not well suited for actual work, is as beautiful a bit of architecture as anything to be found on this continent. The Legislature made over to the Senate an immense extent of land, most of which it squandered and mismanaged, but which was so valuable that the fragments have provided an endowment equal to the whole of what the Province gives to its hundred and ten High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The friends of Toronto University have never been required to make sacrifices for education. They have lived at ease, and have needed only to think of the general welfare, and to do something to prove that they are not ungrateful. What is their record?

There was a time when they seemed to be conscious of their trust and to understand the meaning of the fine French maxim of "*Noblesse Oblige.*" But that time has passed. The men who have most weight now in their councils are provincial in tone. They are animated by a petty jealousy of sister Institutions whose sacrifices in the cause of higher education should excite only a noble emulation. They apparently think more of attracting students than of preserving the honor of their degrees or of elevating the standard of University education over the Province. Why they should desire more students than they can handle is a mystery to the scholar. We have pointed out that they now sell the M.A. degree for a price. The one outcome of the Confederation scheme, so far, is that their B.A. no longer represents a liberal education, but a piebald, something unknown to every other University in the world of any reputation. They have refused to take any action to improve the matriculation examination, though in no other way can the whole High School sys-

tem of the Province be so effectually stimulated and elevated. And it is an open secret that they are proposing a scheme for making the LL.B. degree cheap, enabling men to become, if only the Law Society consent, barristers and solicitors in four years, and within the same time obtaining a University degree without any of the Academic culture which the degree formerly represented. On this point we shall have more to say hereafter. In the meantime, pointing to this record of the last three or four years, we ask—more in sorrow than in anger—whether it is worthy of a University for which the Province has done so much?

WHO could have imagined it? Must we believe that at this late day, in the very midst of our boasted Canadian civilization, a deliberate attempt could have been made, without the slightest reasonable occasion, to suppress the ordinary liberty of the press? At first we doubted the report. But soon it was so strongly confirmed that doubt was changed to astonished certainty. When we were forced to believe that a College Faculty had actually undertaken to suppress the slightest criticism of its actions in a College journal, we were inclined to ask with Bret Harte's Truthful James:

"Is our civilization a failure?
Or is the Concanian played out?"

From all that we can learn there seems to have been no ground for a moment tenable, on which the Victoria Faculty could justify its harsh and tyrannical judgment pronounced upon the two editors of the *Acta*. Their only attempted justification lies in the contention that public criticism of the College regulations brings contempt upon the University, and must on no account be permitted among the students. But surely nothing the students could say in their paper could bring such contempt upon the University as the adoption of such a principle by

the Faculty and their subsequent action upon it. The criticism of the College curriculum which appeared in the *Acta* seems to have been quite moderate in its tone, and contained nothing whatever of a personal nature. It is, therefore, the mere right to question the wisdom of the curriculum in any of its details which the Faculty would deny to the students. The absurdity of this position gives ground for an *apriori* presumption that some of their regulations may be a century or so behind the times and in very much need of criticism. Surely, a College Faculty might be expected to know that no unjust criticism, even in a College paper, could bring contempt upon a University. Just criticism, however, should lead to a removal of the cause for it, not to the antiquated and semi-civilized method of suppressing the criticism by despotic authority.

SINCE our last issue Mrs. Fleming, wife of our highly esteemed Chancellor, has been called from the world of the living. With very many others we join in an expression of heartfelt sympathy with the Chancellor and his family on this sad occasion. The note of sympathy sent by the Senate appears in another part of the JOURNAL.

PRINCIPAL GRANT has at length started on his trip round the world. It was his intention as first announced to follow the march of empire, going by Vancouver, Japan and China to Australia, where he expects to stay for some time, coming home by Egypt and Britain. At the last moment, however, the course was reversed, and on Saturday last he started for Britain by the steamer Umbria. From there he will immediately resume his journey to Australia. On the occasion of his departure from Kingston the students having formed in procession marched to the station and together

with many of the citizens gave him a cordial adieu. Few holidays have been so well earned as his; and it must be the sincere hope of every friend of Queen's, as well as of every personal friend of the Principal, that he may return re-invigorated in mind and body.

ONCE more the students' evil days are upon them. They are evil enough for the ambitious who have worked well and conscientiously all session, but who have still to make an extra effort in these last days to hold a high position in their classes. Yet they are still more evil for the lazy or indifferent, who have been led to "banish the canker of ambitious thought," and content themselves with a mere pass. Indeed for all

"The melancholy days have come;
The saddest of the year."

—the days of wet towels and the nights illuminated by the midnight oil. Notable among the sufferers are those amorous youths who have been afflicted with, that, to the student, most trying disorder—philandry. No less acute are the sufferings of those dilettante youths who have never up to this time taken their studies seriously. Convinced that "care's an enemy to life" they have given themselves up to the pleasures of the hour, for

"Present mirth hath present laughter,
What's to come is still unsure,"

and in the pursuit of the pleasant

"The means which heaven yields must be embraced,
And not neglected."

As to examinations they must trust to "Fate and metaphysical aid" when the time comes. Now alas the time has come all too soon, and finds them unprepared. The preparation is not so easy as it seemed from afar, for

"Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
That will not be deep searched with saucy looks."

Hard work of the cramming kind must be undertaken in order to make even a mere pass. The dilettante student must forgo his dilettantism, the philandering student his philandry, so

"Reason and love keep little company together now-a-days."

Greatly they dislike the thought of buckling down to hard work, and yet "present fears are less than horrible imaginings," for failing brings with it many disagreeable consequences both at home and abroad. But cram is a poor substitute for study, and when the student who puts his trust in it sits down before an examination paper his pen, like that of the poet, often

"—gives to airy nothing

A local habitation and a name,"

and then he wonders much why he should have been plucked. But

"Unnatural deeds

Do breed unnatural troubles."

His failure is his own work, accomplished with unusual thoroughness.

"Happy are they that hear their detractors and can put them to mending."

WHAT should be the supreme law of life to the virtuous man? The greatest good of the greatest number. And what is the greatest number? Number one.

These questions and answers are taken from the catechism of Mr. Worldly Wiseman, and are quoted for the purpose of reminding some of the clerical graduates of Queen's of the duty they owe to themselves. We have heard that they are not given to "candidating," that they listen, instead of speaking three or four times on every subject in Presbyteries and other church courts; and above all, that they have been known to refuse "big stipends," when these have been laid at their feet. Ross, of Perth, would not accept Ottawa, nor would Gandier give up St. Mark's mission for St. Thomas, and McTavish prefers Lindsay to Winnipeg, not to

speak of others whose cases have not got into the newspapers. Let us have no more of this nonsense, or we shall hand them over to Grip, to be dealt with according to their demerits.

We have also heard it said that they never flirt with congregations, never apply for a mission station and throw it up when they hear of something better, and never disappoint Presbytery conveners. On these little matters, however, their advocate — when questioned — preserved a discreet silence. So shall we, in the meantime.

WE quite agree with what our correspondent says with regard to the necessity for getting out the first issue of the JOURNAL immediately after the opening of College. The lateness with which it appears cramps the staff—the working minority of it at least—during the remainder of the session. It has also suffered much financially for the same reason. But as the duties of each staff end with the issue of the last number of the College year, there is really no one to conduct the JOURNAL until the new staff is appointed the following session. This matter has not been very promptly attended to of late. This year it is hoped that at least part of the staff will be appointed for next year before the close of College. As regards the issue of summer numbers we have been thinking seriously of reserving one number to be issued about midsummer or at the close of the summer session. If the experiment is found to be encouraging, we think that for the future two numbers might be reserved for the summer. College events do not cease to transpire during the summer months, and much that is interesting might be given to the friends of the College in the interval between sessions. Neither do the students hibernate all summer and they would be glad to hear of each others whereabouts and *modus vivendi* in the interval.

POETRY.

"GOD BE WITH YOU TILL WE MEET AGAIN."

[Previous to Principal Grant's farewell address, at the Sunday service in Convocation Hall, the College choir sang, very sweetly and touchingly, the hymn, "God be with you till we meet again." This seemed to pitch the keynote of the Principal's earnest and solemn address, and suggested the burden of the following lines, "God be with you till we meet again."]

'MID blasts so bleak and skies so grey,
And boughs so bare of birds to say
A word of spring,—'tis hard to sing
A note to cheer you on your way.

Yet vain the quest for words to vie
With the old simple, sweet "Good-bye"
That holds so much our hearts to touch
And yet is said so carelessly!

So, fitly, o'er the still hushed throng,
Float the sweet words of solemn song,
That speak so clear the words of cheer
For partings—be they short or long!

—He who is *near*—whose'er is far—
—Neath southern cross or polar star,
'Mid trackless seas or tropic trees—
Be with you—wheresoe'er you are!

On Southern ocean's clustered isles,
Round which the fair Pacific smiles,
In far Cathay,—at gates of days,—
Through all life's long unnumbered miles!

—With you, upon your wandering way,
—With the beloved ones who stay
In home's dear walls,—in college halls
—With *all*,—until the meeting day!

FIDELIS.

Sunday, March 25th, 1888.

MISCELLARY.

INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION.

THE editor of the JOURNAL delivered a lecture at the Mechanics' Institute rooms a few evenings ago, dealing with relations of capital and labour. The subject was treated from the historical point of view. The following abridgment will give some idea of the lecture:

The phase of industrial evolution discussed is that of the human element in industry, and concerns particularly capitalists and workmen. The present aspect of their relation to each other is the necessary outcome of previous conditions. We must, therefore, enquire into these in order to understand the nature of their present position. Then we may with more confidence consider what solutions are possible for the labour problem.

During the middle ages competition in industry was practically unknown. The wage system, too, was as little known. Co-operation prevailed in the production and distribution of goods in connection with the monastic institutions and feudal estates. In England the decline of the Feudal System was marked by the growing independence of those who cultivated the land and who formed the bulk of the population. During the fifteenth century the lower orders had their golden age. War and pestilence had reduced their numbers, and the remainder were greatly in demand. Their share in the produce of the country was large. Those who received wages were well paid, and everything they bought was very cheap. Up to this time there had been but two classes in Britain, but from this time dates the rise of the middle class in society to which belongs the capitalist. The middle class soon absorbed the manufacture and exchange of goods. They steadily continued to grow in importance and wealth up to the beginning of the present century, when their progress became very rapid both in Britain and America.

The labourer, however, did not maintain his high position. At the beginning of the sixteenth century he was at his zenith, at its close he had almost reached his nadir. The causes which brought him low sprang from various sources. The chief were an unusually rapid increase in population following the departure of the pestilence; the disbanding by the nobles of their great companies of retainers, who went to swell the numbers of those seeking employment; the abolition of the monasteries and the scattering of their hangers-on; the appropriation of the monastic lands by the nobles and also their enclosure of the common lands which had helped to support many labourers; the conversion of lands from agricultural to pastoral uses on account of the high price of wool; and, most disastrous of all, the debasement of the coinage. This last, taken in connection with the others, caused wages to remain as they were, while the necessities of life went up in price enormously. This helped the capitalist middle class, who paid no more for labour but got very much more for their goods. Cobden summarized the height of good fortune for the working man as "two masters after one workman," and the depth of his bad fortune as "two workmen after one master." The first was the workman's position at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the last his position at the close of it, and it continued to be his position until within the last seventy years.

The next important change affecting labour and capital began in the latter part of the last century. Up to that time manufacturing had been done by masters and their apprentices within the guilds where there was no competition. During the last century these were broken up and competition exerted its full influence. Still the number of independent manufacturers and traders was very large in proportion to the business done. Competition, together with the general advance of knowledge, develop-

ed modern enterprise and invention. Man summoned nature to his aid in his efforts to surpass his rivals. Now nature aided very powerfully those who could command her services through machines and other mechanical contrivances. The man with nature as his ally, therefore, virtually secured a kind of monopoly and drove his fellows from the field of production. Competition thus defeated itself by greatly reducing the number of competitors. The introduction of machinery and the establishment of large factories drove the greater number of the former manufacturers out of the field and into the crowded ranks of labour. The large producers rapidly grew wealthy both in Britain and America, but the labourers, especially in Britain, were in no better position. The employers when appealed to simply told them that they were too numerous. They referred them to the wage fund theory, which declares that there is just so much wealth which can be devoted at any time to the payment of wages, and the wage which each can get is determined by dividing this sum by the number seeking employment. But when the labourers were permitted to combine for the purpose of raising wages they found that this wage fund was not fixed but could be increased at the expense of the capitalist's profits.

The history of the relation between capital and labour since the removal of legal restraints on labour unions has been marked by growing power on the part of the labourer and lessening profits on the part of the capitalist. The opposition between them is more keen than even, and the opponents being more nearly equal in their strength the result of a general conflict is much more to be feared. In what direction, then, must we seek escape? The workman cannot be asked to retreat. His only salvation, as history shows, is in combining to keep up wages so long as the present method of remunerating his work continues. We cannot return to the condition of free competition and large numbers of producers. The extensive use of machinery has made it impossible for small industries to live and flourish. Production on a large scale, with minute division of labour, is the order of the future. We cannot ask the manufacturer to go without his profits. What, then, is to be done? What else than for the opposing forces to combine, and, instead of wasting their energies in the endeavour to overcome one another, to unite in conquering nature for their mutual benefit? America is losing millions every year through strikes and lock-outs, in direct conflicts between capital and labour, through bad work, carelessness and lack of industry on the part of men who are working for an enemy. Arbitration has been proposed as a means of overcoming the difficulty and its general adoption would certainly be a great advance on the present position. But it can never be more than a temporary measure because it makes prominent as if very condition the opposition of labour and capital. As a temporary measure, however, it is calculated to do much good.

Co-operation among workmen for the purpose of pro-

ducing in competition with capitalists has also been proposed. But it cannot be carried out for a long time to come. The workmen have neither the capital, the experience, nor the managing skill necessary for such undertakings. We need hardly wonder that all attempts in this direction have failed. He must pass through some intermediate stage before success is possible. What is the nature, then, of the combination proposed as a remedy? In a word it is profit-sharing.

The good business manager, when he has once proved his ability, is almost invariably admitted to a share in his employer's business. Why not extend this principle to all competent employees? On grounds of pure manumism here are some of the advantages to be derived from profit-sharing. It is well-known that manufacturers have to take into consideration the losses incurred through strikes and make their estimates higher in consequence, especially in all contracts. The workmen, too, must prepare to surrender part of their wages to sustain strikes, Now under a profit-sharing system this would be unnecessary, hence the profit-sharers would soon control the market and still have more for employer and workers than those who hold to the present system.

Again, workmen knowing that they are to have a share in the profits, would have every inducement to work diligently and cheerfully. They would be careful of the machines and other instruments of production. They would avoid all waste either of raw material or manufactured articles. They would be more willing to work over-time in busy seasons or under time in slack seasons. They would not only be industrious and careful themselves, but they would see to it that their fellows were also. All this because it is to the personal interest of the workman that the business should prosper. Socially the improvements would be great. No longer would the two classes be in bitter hostility to each other, with envy and hatred on one side and contempt and hatred on the other.

The initiative to profit-sharing must come from the capitalist. If only a considerable fraction of the capitalists would take it up the others would be forced to follow or be left behind in the commercial race. Of those who have tried it so far no instance is known of any employer who has given it up.

SOLILOQUIES OF A SENIOR.

HOW dreadful is the thought that in a few short weeks the class of '88 will be no more! How fast the hour approaches when the Faculty of Arts, like another Epimetheus shall lift the lid of the magic box and let loose upon the world a cloud of graduates to be scattered abroad like leaves before the storm and work their sweet will upon the long-suffering human race. How many of us are destined to win distinction and a name in that delectable occupation?

There have been few classes in Queen's University so firmly knit together in the bonds of jolly fellowship as '88. Did we not inaugurate our collegiate career by of-

fering a bold front to the inroads of tyranny and by a well-organized resistance destroy the whole fabric? Did we not like consistent beings on attaining to authority revise the corrupt code of laws and establish a concursus founded on a basis of justice and morality? We challenge criticism from any student who is a professing Christian and has paid his registration and apparatus fees. But my heart is heavy and I would fain avoid discussion. Since the bright October day (it was raining I think) when we assembled for the first time in our might, majesty, dominion and power forever and ever our ranks have been thinned by disease, matrimony, collapsing banks and underfeeding at the boarding houses—but our autonomy is intact—we are still the same bundle of sticks that Sanson and Lillah or any other strong man would find considerable difficulty in snapping, and if occasion offered even at this late date, we should be found, I am confident, with our loins girded and our lamps burning and a keg of kerosene oil at the rear in charge of the Supernumerary-Deputy-Assistant Professor of Chemistry. But because it is customary to speak of our class as a unit be not deluded into the belief that we possess no individual talent. We cherish the conviction that we hold a monopoly of all the talents in Queen's, and if that august and likewise most supernaturally mysterious body "The Senate" were to be questioned on the subject, it is a moral certainty that they would reply, through the key-hole of course, that *Genius* was mortgaged clear up to the *medulla oblongata* by the class of '88. Our specialists cannot be excelled in their own peculiar lines. Our opinions are sought on all the great questions of the hour, and it is with no feelings of false modesty that we claim to be connoisseurs of everything from the "sit" of a bustle to rye whiskey. We have among us men who are as irresistible with the fair sex as chocolate creams—men whose very lives seem wrapt up in pink fascinators and adjustable bangs. When the cruel hour of separation arrives and the relentless railway is about to bear away the gallant graduates a wail of anguish will arise from Dan even unto Beersheba, which is as much as to say from Crystal Palace to Penitentiary. I venture to surmise that the halo of pleasant associations encircling the name of the Limestone City will never disappear from the minds of our class. After the lapse of years, if perchance an '88 man be a gray-headed grandsire and be seated at the fire-side surrounded by a merry group of children, should one of the laughing company in his mirth cry "Little's Lane" it would be interesting to observe the effect on the venerable student. Silent tears would gush forth—there would be a trembling of the withered hands, a bowing of the aged head, and as the flood of recollections thus summoned burst upon him it is doubtful but what the shock would be too severe for his nerves. In the athletic field no less than in the dim religious light of the parlour after the old man has gone to bed is our pre-eminence pre-eminent. In the elegant phraseology of our neighbours across the line, "I reckon we're whales on football," and

when it comes to hockey—well—er—it's a nice day for the race isn't it? At bowls, too, members of our class have distinguished themselves. It is truly an impressive sight to see a senior playing bowls. He usually stands erect, a sardine smile curling the tips of his luxuriant moustache—some of us are not much on luxuriance—one foot slightly in advance of the other with the knee bent, the right hand thrust into the breast of the coat, the left concealed beneath the festoonery of the tails, the hat or cap tipped slightly forward so that a plumb line dropped from the brow in front would meet the patella at the centre of oscillation, to complete the picture introduce a few professors skipping about like young lambs. Red fire and a dark background heighten the effect. The moral tone of the graduating class is of a high order. This may be readily perceived by any one who cares to attend an Alma Mater meeting when the subject for debate is "Dancing." Strong men have been moved to tears and brickbats alternately by the eloquent harangues of some of our orators on that disgraceful practice. I believe I voice the sentiments of my class when I affirm that if ever it be our good fortune to possess the earth the very first thing done by the committee will be to put up a nine foot fence completely around it, and allow no one inside that owns a pair of pumps. It is probable that many of our number will be seen flitting about the College halls next year. This will be due partly to a propensity that exists at the present day to a frightful extent among the professors of not granting certified tickets to students who "omit" to toe the 40% line at the final examinations. As one interested in the cause, I would recommend that a complaint be lodged with the Society for the suppression of vice. It is high time that such an absurd custom was eradicated. Another predisposing cause, as they say when a man dies of shortness of breath, is the growing tendency of the age to acquire knowledge. Hence Divinity Hall presents attractions no less than the Royal Medical College close at hand. The insatiable thirst after wisdom also leads graduates to return for a "post-mortem" course which lasts usually one session. Very often the cause of a student's re-appearance might be fully explained by the fair secretary of the Lasso Association, whose object is the roping in of eligible young men. But this is a topic I would rather not discuss. A much more congenial theme is the success of the endowment project. Queen's may well be congratulated by friend and foe on the indomitable zeal and pluck shown by her gallant Principal and his aids in this stupendous undertaking. From first to last there has been no wavering in the ranks, but shoulder to shoulder her supporters have stood until the last penny was assered, and now they can snap their fingers at the feeble attacks of less popular adversaries. The greatest charm about Queen's is the loyalty always displayed by her sons even when far away. At the first signal of distress they flock to their Alma Mater or else their dollars flock and what better guarantee could be required for the soundness of the institution it-

self? Amongst her many friends, and of this commodity it may be safely said that she has legions, there has not been, there is not and there never will be, a more devoted body of admirers than the graduating class of 1888.
Vivat Queen's!

FROM BOLOGNA.

THE Principal has handed us for publication in the JOURNAL the following letter from the Rector of the University of Bologna, which celebrates next June its eightieth centenary:

*Rector Universitatis Litterarum et Artium Bononiensis
Amplissimo Senatui Universitatis Regiopolitane, S. D.*

Universitatis nostrae Senatus adstante cuncto Doctorum ordine statuit, ut saecularia octava anno proximo prius Idus Iunias agerentur. Nam etsi huius Universitatis, quae ab exiguis profecta initis paulatim crevit, annus diesque natalis nulla satis certa ratione demonstrari potest, tamen communis haec est opinio eruditiorum, quae constat ex annalium monumentis, iam inde ab exeunte saeculo XI post Christum natum publice traditum esse in hac urbe iuris Romani disciplinam, qua primum tenebris mediae aetatis, quam vocant, discussis quaedam quasi lux sapientiae ac libertatis gentibus et nationibus affulsit, ex eisque tamquam incennabilis progrediente aetate hanc aliam studiorum parentem existisse.

Quo vero antiquae matris memoria maiore cum dignitate renovaretur, placuit eidem Senatui, ut indicatae feriae saeculares maxima Doctorum frequentia et lectissimorum ingeniorum splendore non modo Italiae sed etiam ceterarum gentium celebrarentur.

Itaque Senatus nomine vos, viri amplissimi et doctissimi, et collegas vestros in partem laetitiae nostrae vocamus rogamusque, ut, quod vestro commodo fieri possit, num pluribus legatos ad nos mittatis, qui praestituta die festis sollemnibus intersint.

Magna quidem in spe sumus, vos pro humanitate vestra singulari nostraque vel officiorum vel studiorum necessitudine et coniunctione hanc invitationem benevolis animis esse accepturos. Quod si ita fiet, valde nobis gratum erit, si, simulatque legatum vel legatos decreveritis, nos feceritis per litteras certiores.

Quod superest, vobis, viri amplissimi et doctissimi, atque Universitati vestrae laborum studiorumque vestrorum fructus uberes et diuturnos bonaque omnia exoptamus.

JOHANNES CAPELLINI.

D. Idibus Decemhr. MDCCCLXXXVII Bononia.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

THE following extracts from a letter received by the Mission Band of the University from J. G. Dunlop, '87, will be of interest to the student readers of the JOURNAL at least:

Hamamatsu, Japan, Jan. 10th, 1888.
It is only now after moving two months from place to

place that I have at last got at my journey's end, Hamamatsu. On landing in Yokohama I was received by Rev. Dr. Eby of our Methodist mission and taken to his place in Tokyo. I received a most cordial welcome from our people in Tokyo, and was among them for eight days before starting into the country. The Sunday evening I landed I attended with Dr. Eby a Japanese service in Tokyo in an American M. E. church. The only part I could take in the service was in the singing. Many of our hymns have been translated into Japanese and published in the Japanese characters, but they have also been Romanized for the benefit of foreigners and the pronunciation is quite easily picked up. After a few trials one can read off Japanese quite well enough for singing. On Christmas evening, a week after landing, at an American union meeting, I addressed a Japanese audience for the first time, speaking through an interpreter. On my arrival here I found that Dr. Eby had a position waiting for me and that I could commence work after the New Year. On Dec. 26th, he and I, with a party of other missionaries, started out for Hamamatsu, 200 miles distant. We had a railway carriage for about 60 miles, and the rest of the way we travelled in "beshas" (waggons), "kagos" (baskets swung on a pole carried on the shoulders of two men), "jinrickishas" (man-power carts) and afoot. To give you an idea of our Christmas weather here, I will tell you that I walked without overcoat or gloves, and Dr. Eby part of the time without even an undercoat. Our journey lay along the Tokaido or Imperial highway running from one end of the empire to the other. It is the best road I have ever travelled on. The scenery along it is most beautiful. Even at this season there is almost as much greenness as in midsummer at home. Palms, pines and bamboos and some other trees never lose their greenness, I believe.

My appointment is in a high school representing three counties, with a population of 130,000. There are 300 scholars in the school, but I have to do with only the first and second classes and a class of teachers. I teach only two hours per day, but expect soon to have a private class which will occupy another hour. You will easily see that I have a grand opportunity for learning the language. I am the only foreigner in the whole district. In about four months I expect to deliver my first sermon in Japanese. I will have to read it all, and no doubt parts of it will be somewhat unintelligible. I will translate it with the aid of my Japanese teacher. I receive two hours per day instruction from him, and spend two hours more on the language, also three hours on theological work. The study of the language is a heavy task. Our little Methodist congregation is the only Christian congregation in this city of 15,000 inhabitants. Drunkenness and other abominations abound on all sides in the city, and the place is truly a den of wickedness and a stronghold of paganism. The last sound usually heard as I turn in late at night is the beating of drums in the Buddhist and Shinto temples. With regard to openings

here I cannot speak at present. However, one can live very cheaply in this country, and I believe that even though a man should not get a school position, or his position should fail, he could support himself in almost any of the larger places by giving private instruction in English.

J. G. DUNLOP.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

PASSED FOR M.D.

T. C. Baker, Wolfe Island.
W. P. Chamberlain, Morrisburg.
J. C. Connell, M.A., Dundas.
W. H. Cooke, North Gower.
Miss A. G. Craine, Smith's Falls.
W. H. Downing, Kingston.
Miss Elizabeth Embury, Napanee.
J. R. Fraser, Brockville.
A. R. Gillis, Rowena.
E. H. Horsey, Ottawa.
D. Jamieson, Kars.
T. J. Jamieson, Kars.
F. H. Koyle, Brockville.
Miss Annie Lawyer, Morrisburg.
J. S. Livingston, Belleville.
C. O. Mabce, Olesaa.
C. N. Mallory, Escott.
W. J. Maxwell, Brockville.
E. S. Mitchell, Montreal.
S. H. McCammon, Kingston.
T. S. McGillivray, Kingston.
E. McGrath, Campbellford.
Miss Nettie Ogilvie, Kingston, Jamaica.
T. O'Neil, Belleville.
W. F. Pratt, Ottawa.
Wilton Pratt, Toledo.
J. W. Robertson, Milhaven.
R. P. Robinson, New Boyne.
P. J. Scott, Southampton.
D. McK. Smellie, Chesley.
A. D. Walker, Belleville.
A. W. Whitney, Iroquois.
T. A. Wright, Westmeath.

HONOR STUDENTS.

ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

First year—Gold medalist, W. H. Downing, Kingston; silver medalist, E. McGrath, Campbellford.

Third year—Honor of surgeoncies of general hospital, John Duff, Inverary; M. E. McGrath, Snnbury; demonstrator of anatomy, O. L. Kilborne, Kitley.

Second year—A. Gandier, Fort Coulonge, Que., demonstrator for his year.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Kingston scholarship (\$80), for fourth year students, Miss Mitchell, Montreal, and Miss Craine, Smith's Falls, equal.

Jenny Trout scholarship (\$50), third year students, Miss Isabella McConville, Kingston.

Macece scholarship (\$45), second year students, Miss M. Brown, Fingal.

PASSMEN.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Baker, Campbell, A. L.; Chamberlain, Connell, Cooke, Craine, Downing, Embury, Fraser, J. B.; Gillis, Graham, Horsey, Jamieson, J. T.; Jamieson, D.; Coyle, Lawyer, Livingston, Mallory, Mabce, Maxwell, Mitchell, McGillivray, McCammon, McGrath, Ogilvie, O'Neil, Pratt, W. F.; Pratt, Wilton; Robertson, J. W.; Robinson, R. P.; Scott, P. J.; Smellie, Walker, Whitney, Wright.

SURGERY.

Baker, Chamberlain, Connell, Cooke, Craine, Downing, Embury, Fraser, Gillis, Horsey, Jamieson, D.; Jamieson, J. T.; Coyle, Lawyer, Livingston, Maxwell, Mabce, Mallory, Mitchell, McGillivray, McCammon, McGrath, E.; Ogilvie, O'Neil, Pratt, Wilton; Robertson, J. W.; Robertson, J. W.; Robertson, R. P.; Scott, P. J.; Smellie, Walker, Whitney, Wright.

OBSTETRICS.

Baker, Cooke, Craine, Chamberlain, Connell, Downing, Embury, Fraser, Gillis, Horsey, Jamieson, D.; Jamieson, J. T.; Lawyer, Koyle, Livingston, Mallory, Mabce, Maxwell, Mitchell, McGillivray, McCammon, McGrath, Ogilvie, O'Neil, Pratt, W. F.; Pratt, Wilton; Robertson, J. W.; Robinson, R. P.; Smellie, Whitney, Walker, Wright.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Brown, Minnie; Camelon, T. P.; Cameron, Channonhouse, Cunningham, Demerest, Miss; Fowkes, Fraser, Freeland, Fennell, Mrs.; Gandier, Gardiner, Gray, Grant, Herald, Holderoft, J.; Lockhart, Miller, Mitchell, Morgan, McKellar, McKenty, McPherson, Phelan, Ryan, Shannon, Stitt, Todd, Walker, Mrs.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Buchanan, Campbell, A. L.; Channonhouse, Clerihew, Cooke, Cram, David, Freeland, Gardiner, Harkness, Jamieson, D.; Jamieson, J. T.; Leavitt, Livingston, Mabce, McConville, Pratt, W. F.; Pratt, Wilton; Rankin, Smellie, Snider, Stewart, Walker, A. D.; Walker, S. R.; Wright, O'Neil Chamberlain.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Adams, Belch, J. A.; Buchanan, Channonhouse, Clerihew, Cloutier, David, Dupuis, Cram, Freeland, Fraser, Miss; Gandier, Gardiner, S. H.; Grant, Gray, Harkness, Harvie, Hilker, Holderoft, J.; Kilborne, Lanfear, Little, Lockhart, McGrath, McKenty, McKillop, McPherson, Miller, Mitchell, H. F.; Northmore, Patterson, Shannon, Snider, Todd, Robinson, A.; Walker, S. R.; McConville, Miss; Scott, W. H. S.

HISTOLOGY.

Buchanan, Cram, Clerihew, Channonhouse, Drummond, Freeland, Gandier, Gray, Hilker, Kilborne, Landfear, Leavett, Lockhart, Morgan; McGrath, M. E.; McKenty, McConville, Miss; McPherson, Mitchell, H. F.; Northmore, Patterson, Sands, Shamon, Walker, S. R.; McKillop.

FIRST YEAR CHEMISTRY.

Holdercroft, W. T.; Scott, Mackey, Gandier, Demerest, Miss; Belton, Ryan, M. D.; Kidd, Stackhouse, Scott, Miss; Davis, Empey, Fowkes, Melville, Harrison, Campbell, J. S.; O'Hara, Miss; Weir, Sinclair, McCallum, Wilson, Morgan, Birmingham, Ogilvie, Smith, Johnson, Raymond, Skinner, McLennan, Brady, Gardiner, Murray, Miss; Coon, Herald, Reid.

SECOND YEAR CHEMISTRY.

Gandier, Walker, Mrs.; Brown, Miss; Fowkes, Demerest, Miss; Leggatt, Channonhouse, Smith, Freeland, Cameron, Fraser, Lockhart, Cunningham, McKenty, Pirie, Todd, Funnell, McKellar, Johnson, Holdercroft, J.; McPherson, Gray, Morgan, Mitchell, Earl, Camelon, Coon, Watts, Herald, Taplin Fleming.

ANATOMY.

Adams, Belch, J. A.; Buchanan, Cram, Clerihew, Cloutier, Coon, Channonhouse, Dupuis, Drummond, Freeland, Gandier, Gardiner, Grant, Gray, Hilker, Harvie, Holdercroft, J.; Johnston, Kilborne, Landfear, Little, McKillop, McGrath, McKenty, McConville, Miss; McPherson, Mitchell, H. F.; Northmore, Patterson, Phelan, Ryan, Robinson, A.; Sands, Shannon, Suider, Stewart, Walker, S. R.

A STORY OF THE OXFORD SCHOOLS.

AN examiner who prided himself on his shrewdness was determined that he would make it impossible for any copying to take place under his supervision. Accordingly he not only kept a very sharp and constant watch upon the candidates, but peered at them from time to time between the fingers of his hands spread before his face. At last he thought he detected a man in something which looked very suspicious. Looking from side to side to satisfy himself that no one observed him, the man plunged his hand into his breast pocket, and drawing something out, regarded it long and steadfastly, and then, hastily replacing it, resumed his pen and wrote with obviously increased energy. The examiner pretended not to notice this, but after a time he rose from his seat, and with his hands in his pockets strolled round the room with an appearance of negligence and indifference to what was going on. By these means he succeeded in disarming suspicion, and, getting to windward of his prey, stole upon him from behind gradually and unperceived. Then waiting patiently, his strategy was rewarded by observing that the man once more turned his head from side to side, yet not quite far enough to see him, and once more put his hand into his breast pocket. Then the

examiner sprang forward in elation, and seized the hand in the very act of grasping the suspected object. "Sir," said he, "this is the fourth time I have watched you doing this. What have you in your hand?" The man hesitated to reply, and this, coupled with his evident confusion, confirmed the suspicions of the examiner. "I must insist, sir, on seeing what it is you have in your hand." The man reluctantly complied, and drawing his hand from the pocket, presented to the dismayed examiner the photograph of a young lady! This it was which had been his hidden source of inspiration. This had been the secret of his ever-freshened energy. Very humbly and sincerely did the examiner offer his apologies, as he returned crestfallen to his seat; and it gives the finishing touch to the story to learn that the candidate married that young lady in due time, and that they are now living happily together in the enjoyment of the blessings of their faithful love, so rudely tested and discovered.—*Temple Bar.*

JUBILEE FUND, TORONTO LIST.

Robert Hay.....	\$ 5,000
John Kay.....	5,000
John Leys.....	5,000
James MacLennan, Q.C.....	2,500
A. M. Cosley.....	2,500
Hon. A. Morris, D.C.L.....	2,000
Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D.....	2,000
John D. Hay.....	1,000
John J. Davidson.....	1,000
Wm. Henderson.....	1,000
Charles Cockshutt.....	1,000
A. Gardine.....	500
James F. Ely.....	500
H. Kent.....	500
Mrs. Shortreed.....	500
J. & J. Taylor.....	500
F. & G. S. Michie.....	500
J. D. Henderson.....	500
A Friend.....	500
Alex. Boyd.....	500
Geo. Macdonald, B.S.....	500
Geo. Ritchie, B.Sc.....	500
Geo. Bell, B.A.....	500
A. Smith.....	500
F. McHardy estate.....	500
R. Carroll.....	500
W. B. McMurich, B.A.....	500
J. Ross.....	500
Rev. G. M. Milligan, B.A.....	250
John Joss.....	300
D. B. Dick.....	250
J. McMichael.....	200
J. K. Macdonald.....	200
John Wright.....	200
Jas. O'n. Ireland.....	200
John M. Martin.....	200
D. Coulson.....	200
Dr. Thorburn.....	200
John McArthur.....	200
James Morrison.....	200
Hon. John McDonald.....	100
Rev. John Neil, B.A.....	100
R. F. Dale.....	100
Alex. Hay.....	100
Alex. Bertram.....	100

A. W. Creelman.....	160
G. H. Wilson.....	100
G. M. Gardiner.....	100
Joseph Oliver.....	100
Neil Carrie.....	100
Rev. A. Gandler, M.A.....	100
J. D. Macnee, B.A.....	100
Hamilton Cassels.....	100
John Henderson.....	100
A. F. Webster.....	100
Wm. Mitchell.....	100
T. McGaw.....	100
R. Alex. Gordon.....	100
A. Gemmill.....	100
W. G. Brown, B.A.....	100
Rev. W. Patterson, B.A.....	100
J. L. Brodie.....	100
Prof. G. Paxton Young.....	50
John Morison.....	50
Mrs. Pollard.....	50
W. G. Hemming.....	30
John Squair, B.A.....	25
Mrs. Graham.....	10
Dr. Helen Reynolds, interest on.....	100

A STORY FROM THE CLASS-ROOM.

AMONG stories of examinations those that are most popular with Scottish students are told at the expense of the examiners. According to one, an examiner had made himself obnoxious by warning the students against putting their hats on his desk. The University in the Scottish capital is remarkable for a scarcity of cloak-rooms, and in the excitement of examinations hats are, or used to be, flung down anywhere. This examiner announced one day that if he found another hat on his desk he would rip it up. Next day no hats were laid there when the students assembled. Presently, however, the examiner was called out of the room. Then some naughty undergraduate slipped from his seat for the examiner's hat, and placed it on the desk. When the examiner re-entered the hall every eye was fixed on him. He observed the hat and a gleam of triumph shot across his face. "Gentlemen," he said, "I told you what would happen if this occurred again." Then he took his pen-knife from his pocket, opened it, and blandly cut his own hat in pieces amidst loud and prolonged applause.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

MEDICAL Y.M.C.A. FOR 1888-89.

PRESIDENT—Omar L. Killorn.
VICE PRESIDENT—Gns. Gandler.
REC. SECRETARY—Arthur McPherson.
COR. SECRETARY—W. A. Cook.
TREASURER—A. Mavety.
LIBRARIAN—J. N. Patterson.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE Y.M.C.A.

At the annual business meeting of the Queen's College Y.M.C.A. held on Thursday afternoon, the following officers were elected for 1888-89:

PRESIDENT—Alfred Fitzpatrick.

VICE PRESIDENT—Stanley Chow.
REC. SECRETARY—James Binnie.
COR. SECRETARY—J. F. Scott.
TREASURER—Neil Macpherson.
LIBRARIAN—James Rollins.

STUDENTS FOR MISSION FIELDS.

THE home mission committee of the Presbyterian church have appointed the following students of Queen's University to mission fields in the Kingston Presbytery: Messrs. W. J. Patterson, E. G. Walker, J. Cattanach, J. Rattray, R. C. H. Sinclair, D. D. McDonald, R. J. Hunter and J. McC. Kellock. The convener for the Presbytery writes that Mr. McNaughton is allocated to the Brockville Presbytery, and that over fifty students are yet unplaced.

EXTRACT MINUTE OF SENATE, MARCH 31, 1888.

"THE Senate, having learned with sincere sorrow of the death of Mrs. Fleming, wife of Sandford Fleming, Esq., LL.D., C.M.G., Chancellor of the University, desire to express their heartfelt sympathy with him and his family in their bereavement and affliction. The Senate also earnestly pray that the God of all comfort may sustain and strengthen them in their trial, and enable them to bow with Christian resignation to the will of Him whose ways are past finding out, but who doeth all things well."

The above minute was adopted unanimously by the Senate, and a copy was ordered to be sent to the Chancellor, and to the JOURNAL.—G.B., Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of Queen's College Journal:

In the first article of JOURNAL No. 1, vol. 15, you say that a lack of promptness on the part of the *Alma Mater* Society in appointing the editorial staff delayed the issue of the first number. You speak also of this delay each session as an usual thing. It should not be necessary more than once to direct the attention of the *Alma Mater* Society to the need of promptness in appointing a staff when necessary. The usefulness and influence of the JOURNAL are greatly restricted each year by the brief period during which it is issued. Two months of this session were past before the first number reached the hands of many subscribers. It will, therefore, appear during only five months of this year. If the JOURNAL fills that position of usefulness which we all claim for it, is it not a pity that it should remain dormant during seven months of the year. Many are persuaded that the time has come when the JOURNAL should appear regularly during the whole year, or that at least two numbers of the twelve should be issued in the summer holidays. If such a change should not take place this year let me sug-

gest that in the mean time the staff be appointed by the Alma Mater Society the session before it takes charge of the JOURNAL. There are at least two reasons why the Society should do so. (1) It would help to secure an early issue of the JOURNAL each session, which is a matter of considerable importance; (2) it would give the staff greater advantages than they can possibly have at present to secure articles for publication in the literary department of the JOURNAL. It is amazing how the editors upon so short notice have been able each year to issue a paper of so high a literary character as the JOURNAL. I trust the A. M. S. will regard the suggestion as worthy of consideration, and appoint before the close of the term the staff—or at least part of the staff—that will take charge of the JOURNAL next year.

C.

P.S.—Let me congratulate you upon the excellence of the JOURNAL this year.

To the Editor of the Queen's College Journal :

It is amusing to watch the ado the graduates and students of the Government University of Toronto are making over the new chair of Political Science that is about to be called into existence. The Varsity itself is quite excited over the matter, and laments the fact that the remuneration offered is so small that it may not attract as good a man as might be desired. Some may consider it an anomalous thing that a Government University should have a chair of politics at all since as a reasonable deduction it must be held that the occupant will to a great extent take his complexion from the party in power. Others may see in it one of Mr. Mowat's artful dodges to strengthen his following and to prolong his occupation of the treasury benches. They will reason thus. He will of course appoint a man to the chair of economics who is an able man, who is a firm believer in the Reform theories, and who is the best fitted to expound these delectable doctrines. But it may be asked how can such an excellent man be induced to give his services for the paltry and inadequate sum offered, as the Varsity calls it. This is perhaps one of the things which our wily little Premier can solve, but which to other eyes is a Chinese puzzle. When a good and able man is chosen he will, of course, so persuade his classes that they will become far more Grit than before. And here we may remark a strange coincidence, namely, that the long regimen of the Reformers in Provincial politics seems by a sort of sympathetic induction to have induced in the students of the Provincial University a similar political strife. To such an extent is this true that at present a very large proportion of the students are Liberals. The effect will be tremendous when these numerous Reformers supercharged with the lectures, which are to be given, go abroad in the land. The final result the mind of the seer alone can fortell. It may be that the Reformers will become so powerful that in the end there will be no other party. This one all-powerful party will in the course of

time become so proud and full of self-trust that it will work its own destruction like the Roman Emperors. The result will be a Tory Government and a change in the political professor. It will thus readily be seen that a Professor of Politics in a political College may tend to produce some unlooked for results. But apart from joking we cannot but rejoice with our sister University in her new chair, and wish her all success in the expected results. We can not help, however, feeling a certain satisfaction when we know that in a very short time we at Queen's will be able to listen to lectures on this important but too much overlooked study in our own College.

POLICY.

EXCHANGES

NOWHERE in Europe have so many ladies crowded into the University lecture rooms as in Russia. In 1886 there were 779 women students at the Russian Universities. Of these 243 were in the philosophical department, 500 in the physico-mathematical department, 36 studied only mathematics. The majority were daughters of noble, political and military officials—namely, 437; 84 were clergymen's daughters, 125 merchants' daughters, etc. In addition to these there are several hundred Russian ladies studying at non-Russian Universities, principally in Switzerland and in Paris. The majority study medicine.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

We see other exchanges before us, such as, *Student Life*, *Coup d'etat*, *Trinity University Review*, *Roanoke Collegian*, *Rutgers' Targum*, *The Student*, but these we shall review in a later issue.

The *University Gazette*, another Canadian exchange, comes to us from Montreal. This paper is very neatly arranged and is freighted with solid and instructive as well as interesting reading. We occasionally get a glimpse of a familiar name in its personal column, as several old Queen's boys—and indeed we must not except the ladies—are attending classics in some of the faculties of McGill.

We would also like to notice our other Canadian contemporaries, especially the *University Monthly* and *Dalhousie Gazette*, but space will only permit us at present to examine for a moment the *Portfolio* from the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton. There is little here to find fault with, even if we were inclined to do so, but we would suggest that a little more space be given to college news and personals. One could read this journal and gain but little information about the students or the inner workings of the institution which fosters it. In the number before us, Jan. 31st, there is an excellently written article on "Mair's Tecumseh." It is perhaps not generally known that Mair at one time was a student of Queen's, though he did not remain long enough to graduate.

PERSONAL.

FRANK R. PARKER, B.A., '87, is one of the teachers in Kemptville high school.

We regret to learn that Alf. J. Errett, M.D., '87, of Merrickville, is seriously ill.

Dr. A. G. Allen, '87, has left Deseronto and is now practising his profession in Kingston.

Rev. J. G. Stuart, of Balderson's Corners, has become a happy *pater familias*. We hope some day to see Miss Stuart's name on our list of students.

Rev. T. Bone, sailor's missionary at the Welland canal, was in Kingston two weeks ago and addressed the College Y.M.C.A. His remarks were very interesting and instructive.

A. E. Bolton, of Newboro, who attended the Royal for three years and then went to New York, has returned home an M.D. Congratulations.

Dr. McTavish, of Lindsay, has, we understand, declined the call to St. Andrew's church, Winnipeg, giving as his reasons lack of experience and ill health.

We regret to announce the illness of J. Gilles, '90, who was attacked by typhoid fever a week ago and is now recuperating in the hospital.

W. D. Neish, M.D., '87, has obtained an Edinburg degree of doctor of medicine. He will return to his home in Jamaica where a government position awaits him.

Hastings McFarlane, '88, couldn't help it. He followed the decrees of Fate and got married a few weeks ago. Well, Hasty, you have our best wishes but it was rather sudden.

Our old friend, Mr. J. Hall, late of the Royal, returned a short time ago from New York and paid us a short visit. We were very glad to see him and to hear his cheering report of mission work in New York.

A letter has been received from Rev. A. McLaughlin, dated at Athens, Greece. He intends to found a christian training school at Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Paul. His assistant is to be Rev. Hamtune Jenanyan.

Principal Grant has left for Australia. Two weeks ago he visited New York to consult certain specialists there and was informed that complete isolation from work and worry was necessary. We join with his many friends in wishing him *bon voyage*, and hope that on his return he will be in the best of health and spirits.

Mr. R. M. Horsey, of the city, who has very generously undertaken to instruct a class of students in the Art of Taxidermy, has already given several very interesting and instructive lessons, furnishing all necessary material and apparatus free. Nearly all the members of the Honor Science class, and several others, are taking advantage of these lessons, and by this means it is hoped the zoological collections in the Museum will be largely augmented during the summer. Mr. Horsey's kindness is thoroughly appreciated by the class.

A RETROSPECT.

IT is very natural to look back. Mrs. Lot was not half the sinner some people make her out to be, but whether she was or not we are going to follow her example. But instead of gazing back on destruction and desolation, we will have a more pleasing and inspiring vista. Instead of the devouring flame we shall see sparks of enthusiasm and prosperity instead of ruin.

During this session the success of Queen's has gone on with rapid strides. Federation's corpse was given to the Meds., who, on investigation, found neither backbone or brains but lots of nerve in the "critter" which at one time wished to take our University under its protection and care. Yes, federation is dead and Queen's is more alive than ever before. Such food as \$250,000 accompanied with the good wishes of her friends, for sauce, could not help but build up her constitution and insure her a long and vigorous lifetime.

The affection and respect with which Queen's is regarded by her sons was practically demonstrated by the large amount subscribed by the latter to the Jubilee Endowment Fund, and the trustees have gracefully acknowledged this exhibition of generosity by ordering a tablet to be placed in Convocation Hall commemorating the action of the students of '87-'88.

Throughout the session life in the College has been much the same as in former years, but as only a few reports of the various societies and institutions have reached the JOURNAL a rapid survey of the most prominent of them may not be unwelcome.

In the first place the Alma Mater Society has continued flourishing, and its meetings have been very interesting and well attended. The practice of College songs has been assiduously attended to, and the monotony of business varied by the introduction of vocal and instrumental music and elocutionary efforts.

Many other items of interest to the students will be spoken of in another issue.

In a little less than another month the College will close for the present session. The accounts of the "Journal" must be settled ere that time and funds are necessary for that purpose. We trust our friends will bear that in mind and remit the amount of their indebtedness to us at their earliest convenience.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,

KINGSTON, CANADA.

Two Professorships are vacant in this University: (1) English Language and Literature, (2) French and German Languages and Literature.

Applications, with testimonials and references, must be made, not later than June 30th, to

J. B. M'IVER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

March 10.

❖W.❖K.❖ROUTLEY,❖

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

TOBAGGO & CIGARS!

Fishing Tackle, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,

Ammunition & Sporting Goods.

Routley's Block, - - 173 Princess Street, Kingston.

❖*DORLAND'S*❖

ORDERED CLOTHING

WELLINGTON STREET, KINGSTON.

R. J. ELMER,

Students' Shaving and Hair-Cutting Parlor.

HOT, COLD AND

❖*SHOWER & BATHS*❖

— AT ALL HOURS. —

BEST BATH ROOMS IN ONTARIO.

FRED. A. BIBBY,

129 Brock Street, the Leading

- HACK AND LIVERY STABLE, -

IN THE CITY.

TELEPHONE NO. 157.

JONES' TONSORIAL PARLOR

(Next to British American Hotel, Clarence St.)

HOT AND COLD BATHS, SHAVING, HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, &c.

Hair Dressing a Specialty.

Cleanliness and Polite Attention Given.

Medical Books in Stock!

—AT—

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.'S,

PRINCESS ST., KINGSTON.

Gray's Anatomy, cloth.	\$3 60	Bartholow's Prac. of Med.	5 00
Gray's Anatomy, leather.	7 70	Roberts' Practice of Med.	5 50
Bryant's Surgery	7 00	Kirkes' Physiology	4 40
Smith's Operative Surgery	4 00	Dalton's Physiology	5 00
Keetley's Index of Surgery	2 00	Dundison's Med. Dictionary	6 00
Galabin's Midwifery	3 00	Cleveland's Med. Dietry.	30
Leishman's Midwifery	4 50	Head's Practical Anatomy	5 50
Thomas' Dises of Women.	5 00	Schafer's Histology	2 25
Edis' Diseases of Women.	3 00		

Any book not on hand procured as promptly as circumstances will permit.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.

STUDENTS!

FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN

Gents' Furnishings!

—GO TO—

A. J. McMAHON'S

110 PRINCESS STREET.

H. STALLERAFFE SMITH,

BINDER TO QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY AND

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

MARKET SQUARE, KINGSTON, ONT.

BOOKS BOUND IN EVERY STYLE.

→P. OHLKE.←

The Picture Frame Gallery!

BROCK ST., KINGSTON.

The Best and Cheapest Assortment of Frames
IN THE CITY.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO STUDENTS.

A. SIMMONDS,

Second-Hand Bookseller, Stationer, &c.,

KINGSTON, - ONTARIO.